

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 9761 第一十五百七十九第

日四十月三十日五十五光

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 13th, 1889.

六十年

號三月四英港

PRICE 2d PER MONTH.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 12. GUY MANNING, British steamer, 1,820. Ford, Glasgow 5th March. Pipes for Hakata—RUSSELL & Co.

April 12. ANTOINETTE, British bark, 884, D. T. Bunt, Shanghai 6th April. General—C. LOWT & Co.

April 12. CITY OF NEW YORK, Amer. str., 3,500, E. R. Sears, San Francisco 11th March, and Yokohama 5th April. Mails and General—P. M. S. Co.

April 12. PHRA CHOM KLAO, British steamer, 1,011. W. H. Watt, Bangkok 6th April. General—TEN FAT HONG.

CLEARANCES

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

12th April.

PROPORTION, British str., for Saigon. Hector, British str., for Singapore. Falckenberg, German str., for Deli. Eme, British str., for Hamburg. Wyrne, British str., for Saigon. Guy Manning, British str., for Hakodate.

DEPARTURES.

April 12. VORWAERTS, German str., for Haiphong.

April 12. FOOCANG, British str., for Shanghai.

April 12. CALEDONIAN, French str., for Shanghai.

April 12. HECTOR, British str., for London.

April 12. FUSHUN, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

April 12. PALMAD, British str., for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Phra Chom Kla*, str., from Bangkok.—Mr. Morris, and a son.

Per *City of New York*, str., from San Francisco.—Mr. and Mrs. John T. Campbell, Miss L. Campbell, Miss N. Matthews, Miss R. Campbell and P. H. Von Hohen.

DEPARTED.

Per *Caledonian*, str., for Shanghai.—From Marcellis—Misses H. Jaeger, E. Trubnikoff, Krastinoff, J. Gardiner, T. W. Alcock, E. Finch, J. Richards, F. S. Deacon, Wilkinson, W. B. Ryans, Gleam, and Claude Estrelle. From Marcellis—Miss S. E. Gwyer. For Yokohama—From Marcellis—Misses Legende and Gaytan de Ayala. From Singapore—Mr. and Mrs. Lee. From Saigon—Mr. Jose de Vilches (Spanish Consul) and Mrs. Vilches. Messrs. Olivier, Berlin d'Arches, and Landry.

TO DEPART.

Per *Anconia*, str., for Yokohama—Mr. E. Osborne. For Kots—Mr. and Mrs. Rolli. Miss Gentry—Miss C. D. Wilkinson and Lorimire. For Higaro—Mr. F. D. Remond.

REPORTS.

The British bark *Antonette*, from Shanghai 6th April, reports had moderate N.E. winds, rain and fog throughout. How to be 35 hours outside on account of the fog.

The American steamer *City of New York* reports—Sailed from San Francisco 11th, 3:20 p.m. On the first 15 days had moderate S.W. to W.N.W. winds and very heavy seas. Then pleasant weather and smooth seas, until April 2nd, when she had a gale from S. to S.W. lasting 24 hours, with heavy swell and rains. Then to Yokohama strong westerly winds and rough sea, arrived April 4th, at 1 p.m. Sailed to Sasebo 5th April, and rough sea. From Sasebo N.W. winds and smooth seas. From Kuro Sums to Tsurumatsu calm, with light rainy weather. April 10th of Dog's Island, passed steamer *Gazelle*. From Chapel Island dems for Passed Pietro Blasco April 11th, at 12:25 p.m. Anchored outside on account of thick fog.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$2,500,000

PAID UP CAPITAL 1,250,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. J. ELLIOTT-IRVING, Chairman.

Mr. E. A. SOLOMON.

Mr. S. O. MICHAELSEN.

Mr. G. E. NOBLE.

Mr. LEE SING.

Mr. FOON FONG.

BANKERS:

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The objects for which this Company is formed, are to transact in the Colony of Hong Kong and its dependencies, the Purchases and Sales of Property, to advance moneys on Mortgages, to undertake the Management and Agency of Estates, and generally to carry on any business in connection with Landed Properties. The first information can be had on application to the Company's Office, No. 7, Queen's Road Central.

ALEXANDER LEVY, Secretary (pro tem.).

Victoria Building, Hongkong, 21st March, 1889.

THE GLOWSMITH'S KALYDORR CO.

It cools and refreshes the face and hands of all exposed to the hot sun and dust, endures a great deal of heat, and produces a beautiful and delicate complexion.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO

which is good, preserves decay, and gives a pleasant fragrance to the hair.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

preserves and beautifies the hair, and can be also had in a golden colour.

SIZE: 3/8, 7/10, 1/4.

Ask Chemists for Rowlands' Articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London.

Wholesale and Retail Agents for China:

A. S. WATSON & CO., Shanghai.

JOSPEH GILLIOTT'S STEEL PENS.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

Sold by all Stationers and Dealers.

NOTICE

HEREBY warn Buyers of Preserves, S.

etc., that of late several fraudulent imita-

tions of my Brand "OHY LOONG" have been

offered for Sale, and that no goods will be

reunited to my Preserves unless the

following label is found in the boxes—

O H Y L O O N G

"DRAILED BY J. KELLY & WALSH, LTD., HONGKONG."

SWEETMEATS, SOY AND ALL KINDS OF CANTON PRESERVES

"No. 34, Old China Street."

"An attempt has been made by a person in Hongkong to palm off upon persons purchasing

articles for Export an inferior article upon

which I place my name in order to deceive

those who buy my goods; thereby injuring my

former reputation. This to inform my old

customers that there has been a

difference in my manufacturing from the former ones and

that my sweetmeats can be obtained at no

other place than where it has been made for the

past 50 years at No. 34, Old China Street.

Parties residing abroad should be particular

when giving orders, to purchase of no others who bear my name or of inferior quality.

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that my sweetmeats can be obtained at no

other place than where it has

INTIMATIONS.

1889. NOW READY. 1889.
THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
For 1889.
With which is incorporated
"THE CHINA DIRECTORY."
(FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL ISSUE)
COMPILED WITH APPENDIX, PLANS, &c.,
Royal 8vo, p. 1,216. \$5.00.
SMALLER EDITION, Royal 8vo, p. 820. \$3.00.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
has been thoroughly revised and brought up
to date, and again much increased in bulk.

DINN'S FLUID MAGNESSA.

DINN'S FLUID MAGNESSA.
The best Remedy for Addiction of the Skin
DINN'S FLUID MAGNESSA.
For Headache, and Headache.
For Gout and Indigestion.

DINN'S FLUID MAGNESSA.
A most useful Aperient for delicate Constitu-
tions, and Children. It is a Remedy
use in Warm Climates. DINN'SON & CO., Chancery
London, and Druggists and Stoakholders throughout
the World.

N.B.—See DINN'S FLUID MAGNESSA.

Agents—A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong. 1889.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

WATSON'S
PATENT DESSICATING

DRYING BOTTLES.

A. S. W. & Co. beg to call attention to their
New PATENT DRYING BOTTLES, which have
been especially designed by and manufactured
for them.

By the use of these bottles, CIGARS, as
well as ALL GOODS which are susceptible to
the destroying influence of moisture can be kept
in good and perfect condition.

Wherever or whenever the atmosphere is
surrounded with moisture these bottles will be
found invaluable.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 5th April, 1889.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 13TH, 1889.

This fuller particulars received of the Tien-
tin railway accident show that the working
of the line is conducted in an exceedingly
unsatisfactory and unsafe manner. The
principal cause of the disaster seems to have
been the absence of telegraphic communica-
tion between the different stations. The
train proceeding to Tien-tin had been greatly
delayed owing to an accident to the driver.
The train proceeding in the opposite direc-
tion waited several hours in the siding at
the place where the up and down trains pass
—the line on this section being a single one
and finally the driver made up his mind to go
on, apparently on his own responsibility. His
error in judgment resulted in the collision
of the two trains, and the loss of his own life
and of several others. It is said, also, that
the train was travelling without lights, al-
though it was long after dark when the accident
occurred. The absence of telegraphic
communication was, however, the real cause
of the accident. If this had been provided
each train would have known where the
other was and the collision would have been
impossible. No railway can be considered
complete without a system of telegraphic
signals. That the Tien-tin line should have
commenced operations without such a system
will strike most readers with surprise. Die-
ters who are sure to spring from the omission
sooner or later. Now that the danger has
been demonstrated by so serious an accident
it is to be hoped no time will be lost in making
good the omission, so that no other disaster
may arise from the same cause.

But it is not merely the absence of tele-
graphic communication, that attracts attention
in connection with the pioneer railway of
China. There exists, if we are to trust
the Mercury, little, or no discipline amongst
the servants of the company, and the foreign
and native staffs do not work harmoniously.
Our contemporaries say:—“The men
appointed as directors of the Kao-ping
Railway from the beginning showed their
jealousy of the foreigners to whom they
owed their existence. Unfortunately the
foreigners, instead of holding together,
foolishly permitted themselves to be attacked
in detail, and allowed their own internal
quarrels to become patent. From the be-
ginning, indeed, it may be said there was no
system, each one working for himself, and
too many carrying tales to ready ears. Disci-
pline, as a matter of course, there was none.
To quote an instance: At the opening of
the line the foreign guards had strict orders
not to permit bulky articles of luggage into
the passenger carriages, and to insist that
each passenger had a pass or ticket. Not
very long after, the ire of a petty military
mandarin was excited by his being asked for
a ticket and compelled to leave the bulk of
his household gear in a freight carriage.
There was no complaint of incivility against
the guard, who was a trained servant. As
an example to others the Engineer-in-
chief permitted him to be discharged.
It is needless to say that non-paying
petty officials and passenger carriages
loaded with truck of all sorts are now an
institution of the Kao-ping Railway. So,
again, incivility very soon got to be one of
the last virtues, no check was placed on
the loading or unloading of the trains, which
were done at the will of the native staff,
and no native official was too petty to be
without power to stop a train and keep it
waiting in indefinite time. The thirty-first
consists (the directors or the directors' friends)
were quickly placed in charge of the stations
or other important posts, as it was considered
that with a week's view of the manner in
which incompetent men discharged the duties
of his office, these supercilious and individual
would be able to control the business of
a railway, at least as well as the men who had
been brought up to it from their youth and
had always been associated with railways.
Things went so far that a native gentleman,
who had experience of these sort of ar-
rangements before, cautioned the directors:—
“If you keep your staff of foreigners, he
said, “you will know exactly how you stand
and what your expenses are, for each indi-
vidual will be directly responsible. With
these natives with whom you seek to replace
them you will be in no such position; each

man will have his cousins and his brothers,
whom by the established custom of the
country he must support, so that instead of
one, you will find yourselves called on to em-
ploy a whole family and all their relations.
The warning was not taken and at the mo-
ment the uncles and the cousins and the
aunts are in full possession.”

The above remarks are perhaps character-
ized by some asperity of feeling, but in
the main they are, we believe, true. Com-
plaints of unpunctuality and of the non-
observance of the regulations have been heard
ever since the line was opened. It is but fair
to observe, however, that foreigners and not
Chinese were the principal figures in the
chapter of accidents leading up to the disaster
of the 25th March. In the first place the
original delay was caused by the European
driver of the Tangshan train injuring
his hand by the explosion of a gun he was
firing at a flock of wild duck. For an engine
driver to seek relaxation by indulging in
sport while his engine was in motion—for
such seems to have been the case—must
strike every one as irregular, to say the least.
The European guard who came to the driver's
assistance, apprehensive lest he should bleed
to death, uncoupled the engine and proceed-
ed with him to Tangku. Mounting the train
was delayed, and as the hours passed, the
driver of the Tientsin train, waiting on the
siding, must have arrived at the conclusion
that the delay was going to continue indefi-
nitely, for on no other supposition can we ex-
plain his willingness to incur the risk he ran.
How grave was his error of judgment the dis-
astrous result proved. And here again it is
only fair to mention that the Chinese are re-
ported to have endeavoured to dissuade him
from going on. The unfortunate man is not
alive to speak for himself, and it may be that
instead of the Chinese trying to dissuade him,
as they now say, he yielded to their in-
opportunities in the opposite direction. How-
ever this may be, the responsibility rested
with the driver, who paid with his life for
his error of judgment. Thus from begin-
ning to end the accident appears to have
been immediately due to errors on the
part of the foreign employees of the
Company. For the disorganization and
evident want of discipline which allowed these
errors to work out their disastrous
results, the responsibility must be laid
at the door of the Directors. They
have very wisely recalled Mr. KINNA, the
engineer-in-chief, by telegraph—that
gentleman being on his way home on leave
since his stay in the colony, and his rendering of
the sole which fell to him was greatly
appreciated by the heartiest applause. His acting
as far as possible to make the best of the
situation. It is only thus that the necessary
discipline and regularity can be maintained.

The Agents (Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co.)
inform us that the Shire Liner steamer Brecon-
shire from London, left Singapore yesterday
for this port.

A Washington telegram, dated March 9, says
that Col. Fred. Grant has a chance of being ap-
pointed U. S. Minister to China but it is un-
certain whether he will receive this office or
something in Europe.

We notice that Queen's Road is undergoing
repairs, in the same style as before, the road
being broken up and granite chips thrown in.
A much more rapid method of treatment than
this is required.

We learn that 550 of the Hongkong Hotel
Company's Directors have been applied for,
the number for allotment to the public being
600. Those applicants who tendered under \$1
premium per Debuture will receive nothing.

On Sunday morning, between 9 and 10.30
o'clock, the steam launch carrying the Bethel
flag will sail alongside any vessel coming
from the port of Hongkong to call on
the Consul at St. Peter's (Garden) Church, returning
about 12.30.

The results of the ties in the Lawn Tennis
Handicap yesterday afternoon were:—Platt heat
Hawkins: games 6—3; 6—9. Coxon beat Wal-
lace: games 3—6; 8—6; 6—3. The handicapping
was—Platt scratch; Hawkins 16; Wallace 20;
Coxon 20.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table
the minutes of the proceedings of the Finance
Committee at its last meeting, and moved that
the votes recommended be passed.

The ACTING COLONIAL TREASURER seconded.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE
HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

If Mr. Layton meant knuckle dusters such
as were used in the Southern States of America,
The Acting COLONIAL SECRETARY said the
knuckle dusters used by Chinese were big brass
things with knobs on them, and were called
“kung-seng.” He believed they were brought
from India. They were not very large.

His Excellency said the knuckle dusters
used in the Southern States had iron spikes.

Anything of that kind would be a deadly
weapon.

It was rather unsafe to ask the Attorney-
General for a legal opinion in Council, but his
thought might say the Attorney-General
would agree with him in that.

The Bill, having passed through Committee
without amendment, was read a third time and
passed.

THE BUILDING ORDINANCE.

The Council resumed consideration in Com-
mittee of the Building Ordinance.

His Excellency—“I made a promise to the
Hon. Wong Shing at the last meeting that I
would not take advantage of a clause having
passed to consider it as finally disposed of with-
out considering a point of view which had
been raised.”

“I am referring to the last clause of
Section 18, which is the original draft it was—

“In the case of short fronts left open to the
street the side walls or party walls shall be re-
turned for at least twelve inches along such
front, and such return walls shall be properly
lined into the side walls of walls.”

“I have made a great deal of inquiry on this subject
and I find the position to be somewhat as follows, that
in the present moment the law is such that
the present law is not in accordance with what I had in
mind, and that the law is not in accordance with what
the Chinese authorities as often as was necessary.”

“The law is such that the Chinese authorities
are not invariable successful.

“The Chinese would be useful, but the
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circumstances. In conclusion, he said to consider it a very great privilege to have been present at such a gathering, and he should consider it a greater privilege to assist the Chairman as far as possible in forwarding the objects of which he had spoken. (Applause.) He trusted however many meetings there might be, whether they were monthly, fortnightly, or at longer intervals, they occurred that there would be an opportunity to have a annual dinner. (Laughter and applause.) The absence of a Chinese motto, for he was sure to say that he had forgotten the greater part of his Chinese—(laughter)—to make a quotation—he trusted Sir George Bowen would forgive him for anticipating what he thought would be eminently appropriate, if it were not already appropriated as a motto for a Chinese Association, and that was *Confucius et Amicitia*. (Laughter and applause.) Mr. COXON proposed the health of the guests, coupling with the toast the name of Sir George Bowen and Sir Richard Evans, both of whom replied.

Mr. POLLARD, who said he believed that amongst those present he was the earliest resident there, dating back to 1847, diplomatically supported the proposal to found a China Association, and proposed the health of the Chairman, which was drunk with much enthusiasm.

THE CHAIRMAN.—I thank you, and that from the tone of the speech which had been made we might conclude that the object of their meeting was assured.

The company broke up about midnight.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. steamer *City of New York*, with the American mail of the 11th ultimo, arrived here yesterday evening. The following telegrams are taken from our San Francisco files:

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The French Ambassador Heribert's dinner to the Emperor, the first function of the kind since 1853, was a great success. The menu for the royal party, ornamented in water colours, represented the Emperor and Empress sleighing in the Tuileries Park. The Emperor was in excellent humour, and conversed at length with Heribert, saying that he was glad to be able to give a mark of sympathy to France and to Heribert personally. Among the foreign guests were the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, the Prince and Princess Frederic of Hohenzollern, Count Robert Bismarck, and many generals. The dining ceremonies created a good impression both in France and Germany, besides strengthening the position of Heribert.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON WRITES HOME ABOUT SAMOAN AFFAIRS.

London, 10th March.—Novelist Robert L. Stevenson writes from Hawaii commenting strongly on the high-handed action of the German Ambassador. He asks: "Who is Kappa?" By what process has he become the Bismarck of the Polynesian islands? What spell has been cast over the Cabinets at Washington and London that Blacklock has been compelled to bow his head under the public gaze?

Stevenson testifies to Klein's innocence. He says that Klein only heard the approaching German boats in the darkness, and warned him of the Samoan ambush. He also writes that an English artist, who was sketching Maia's camp, was forcibly carried on the German warship *Adler*, and released only when the British man-of-war in the harbour cleared for action.

THE NEW BRITISH MINISTER TO WASHINGTON.

London, 9th March.—There is a loud howl of disappointed diplomats at the Foreign Office, because Julian Pauncefote has turned over the heads of several seniors to his man in Washington, but Pauncefote himself is much pleased. He says that this is the ambition of his life. He is a young man with the numerous Americans here who know him think he will prove the right sort of man for the place. His wife and daughter are familiar at nearly all the houses of the American colony at South Kensington. Miss Pauncefote is a fairly pretty young lady of about 25, with more of English than American in her, though West's daughters are a good take in lively humour, and quite popular with young men. Whatever Pauncefote personally may amount to, his wife and daughter are sure to be welcomed.

ABAI PASHA.

NEW YORK, 10th March.—One of the officers of the United States *Armenia* now on her way home from Asiatic waters, in a letter to the *World*, gives this of information about Arab Pasha, the Egyptian tycoon, who is spending the days of his retirement in Ceylon. Arab Pasha is but a rich old man, and his hair is nearly grey. He is a man of great gaiety and gaudiness, but still has the full library of the scholar, and the word at his residence has been with pleasure. His callers whenever he is not at home.

GREEN FROGS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, 9th March.—Great floods prevail in Western England. All-way traffic interrupted and passengers on one of the blocked trains are compelled to be sent to the town of Taunton. The road is completely isolated, but the water is slowly subsiding. The floods are the most serious that have prevailed during the present generation.

PEACEFUL RAILWAY WRECK IN RUSSIA.

St. PETERSBURG, 10th March.—A passenger train on the Trans-Caspian Railway was to day thrown from the track in a tunnel, owing to the removal of rails by track-reackers. The result of the derailment was gratifying. The killed and injured number fifty. The band of robbers who tore up the track have been captured.

FAMINE IN INDIA.

VIRGINIA, 9th March.—A famine prevails in the Wittenberg district of Bohemia, caused by the failure of the harvest, followed by a severe winter. People are starving to death in scores of villages.

EMIGRATION FROM GERMANY.

BERLIN, 9th March.—Emigration statistics published here show that 500,000 emigrants have left Germany since 1871, about 200,000 have gone to America.

MANUAL IN TRADING IN N.Y.

FRI. 12TH, 12th April.—Quantities are—

Malwa \$380 per picul, also, of 5 catties.

Malwa \$600 per picul, also, of 2 to 2½ catties.

Malwa \$610 per picul, also, of 2 to 2½ catties.

Malwa (New) \$615 to \$637 per picul.

Malwa (New) \$374 to \$324 per picul.

EXCHANGE.

Telegraphic Transfer 2.11.

Bank Bills, on demand 2.11.

Bank Bills, at 30 days sight 2.11.

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3.04.

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3.04.

Paris 3.04.

Bank Bills, on demand 3.75.

Credits, at 3 months' sight 3.34.

NEW YORK.—Bank Bills, on demand 7.23.

Credits, at 30 days' sight 7.23.

Credits, at 4 months' sight 7.23.

Bank Bills, at sight 7.23.

Private, 30 days' sight 7.23.

Private, at sight 7.23.

PERIODS 6.64.

SHILLINGS.

Bank and Shanghai Bank Shares—158 per cent. premium, sellers.

Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—\$1024 per share.

Trade Insurance Company's Shares—116 per share.

Bank Insurance Office, Limited—\$125 per share.

Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$300 per share.

Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$300 per share.

Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$302 per share.

TUE PENNYCOMEQUICKS.
BY S. BARING-GOULD,
AUTHOR OF
"MENALAH," "COURT ROYAL," "JOHN
HEMING," "THE GATEROCKS," &c.
[Now First Published.]

CHAPTER XXI.

HYACINTH GLASS.

The figure in the dark had diverted Philip from his purpose of seeking Salome's money. He was not particularly eager to make his proposal, because that proposition had, in a sense of evasion of an offer already made, as though he had speedily repented of the liberality of the first. In this there was some moral cowardice, such as is found in all but blunt natures, and induces them to catch an excuse for deferring the offer.

Philip, however, by this second encounter with Salome, had not been, and who was so

surprised in his conduct.

Accordingly Philip went to bed that night without having discharged the unpleasant task with the burden still weighing on him.

Next day, when he returned from the factory, in according the stairs he met Salome descending with her hands full of hyacinth glasses, purple, yellow and green, and a pair tucked under her arms.

She smiled recognition, and the faintest tinge of a smile crept to her lips. There exists a

kind of mutual sympathy—the one who

smiles and shines at the objections to say or

do anything that may pain another; the other

rushes at the chance with avidity, like a hornet

impelled to sting. On this occasion Philip had a real excuse for postponing what he had come out to say, for Salome was not in a frame

of mind to attend to it; she was alarmed and

bewildered by this second encounter with a man

whose face he had not seen, and who was so

surprised in his conduct.

"Oh, thank you," she replied, "I am merely taking the glasses and bulbs to the Penny cupboard again."

"Thank you, English is the equivalent for 'I'm not in a position of merit,'" he said, "so I shall carry some of the glasses. But—what is the Penny cupboard?"

"You do not know the name of the nooks and

corners of your own house," said Salome, laughing.

"My sister and I gave foolish names to dif-

ferent rooms and closets, when we were children, and they have retained them, or we have not al-

tered them. I had put the bulbs in a closet under

the staircase, till we thought of changing

quarters, and then I removed them so as to pack

them up, and then I had to leave them in the

box, and I have not had time to pack them up again."

"I have not yet been able to spare me one or

two for my study."

"Of course you shall have a supply in your

window. They were procured partly for Mr. Pennycomequick and partly for my mother."

"You say 'of course'; but I do not see the

force of the words. Remember I have had a

lodging-house experience; my sense of the fitness

of things is framed on that model, and my land-

lord's mother said, 'of course' to anything I suggested

which would not be of service to her, or for her

some trouble. I am like King Lear, however,

you may have heard, he was brought up in a

solitary dark cell, and denied everything, except

bare necessities; when he escaped, and came

among men, he had no notion how to behave, and

was lost in amazement to find they were not all

goliards. I had on my chimney-piece two terrible

sprigs of artificial flowers, originally from a

bridal wreath, that from length of existence and

segregation of that were not in evidence to the

last time. Now that I know we are to remain here,

I have put them in glasses to save water, and

am replacing them in the dark, in the cupboard."

"Have you many?"

"A couple of dozen named bulbs, all good."

"I will help you to carry down the glasses

and roots. Where are they?"

In the drawing-room. We kept the glasses

there, in a small chest in the chafing-dish."

"I hope you will be able to spare me one or

two for my study."

"Of course you shall have a supply in your

window. They were procured partly for Mr. Pennycomequick and partly for my mother."

"You say 'of course'; but I do not see the

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I have put them in glasses to save water, and

am replacing them in the dark, in the cupboard."

"Do so."

Once when I was on of ports I went to the

saloon, and a change—but I am 'clauding' you."

"Well, I will put down the glasses and bulbs

in the Penny cupboard and return to hear your story."

Instead of going downstairs with Salome, Philip, though he had relieved her of two glasses, went with them to the drawing-room, whence she had taken them—which was in no way assisting her. Moreover, when he was there, he put down the glasses on the table and began reciting the names of the bulbous plants, pink, blue, white, blue, the queen of the flowers, and so on. He offered to help Salome, but he was doing nothing of the kind, he waited till she had filled the glasses with water, planted a couple of bulbs in them, and consigned them to the depths of the cupboard. When she returned to the parlour, he was still examining the names of the tubers.

"Now," said he, "I will tell you about my

ladylike conduct. We made no attempt

to go down stairs to do the girl from presenting her words."

"I was at Seymour's for a week, and when I left my lodgings the ladylike charged me thirty shillings for a toilet set, because there was a crack in the soapdish."

"Do so."

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